

NEW FANCIES

THE DIGNITY OF NEW GOWNS.

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE.

Special Correspondence of The Star.
NEW YORK, June 1.—At the commencement of this season those of us who have passed our teens felt a little anxious about our dignity. The modes were so very youthful! Bodies were so tight, waists were so round, skirts were so flaring and so extremely short! If we did not wish to endorse militarism with high stocks, braiding and cocked hats, there was nothing for us but debonair demureness and quaintness. Jeanne Lavin's designs, she who has been called the apostle of youth, seemed typical of the new ideas, and she decreed for us even short balloon-skirted wedding gowns. And if any garment should have dignity surely it is that which is worn at the superlatively dignified ceremony of marriage. However, our fears are proved to be groundless, for though youthful fash-

ions continue for those who like them, there are other models for more sophisticated taste. Gowns have grown up. They have come of age, and put away childish things.

Restraint Is New Note.

Restraint is the new note in dress, restraint in all directions; and exaggeration is over for the present. There is plenty of material employed, but great ingenuity is shown in the employment. Plaits, tucks, shirring and cording all have their roles to play in making a large number of yards of stuff conformable to the figure. Their materials are combined with heavier ones to give a look of ample fullness without bulkiness.

The sketch today is an example of the dignified, sophisticated gown that the early season seemed to have ignored. The color scheme is black and white—that combination which has become so popular that we are almost afraid of it. The skirt is of black and white boldly checked taffeta. The upper part has the fullness eliminated in a clever way by tucks which leave only the black checks visible. The fashion of tacking or pleating a checked or striped material, so that one color or stripe is hidden under the plaits, is an old idea revived.

The bodice of the gown is of black satin, folded gracefully in surplus fashion about the figure, and forming caps to the top of the sleeves, which, in conformance with the present mode, are of transparent material, with a bracelet cuff of the satin. The use of satin, so lavish in late years, has largely given way to silk, but it is interesting to note that continued use in gowns which combine two materials, or in the black or navy satin jackets, which the revival of civil war styles has brought back to us. A very original touch in this gown is the discreet use which has been made of red as a color note.

Red Enamel Buckle.

The buckle which holds the surplus folds of the waist is of red enamel, and the modified Medici collar is lined with red to match the buckle. Another gown of this dignified type, shown recently at a smart shop, was a color scheme in navy, white and a beautiful geranium red. The skirt was of chessboard squares of blue and white taffeta. The bodice was of blue satin, fastened with a cut jet buckle. The sleeves were for coolness and fashion of blue chiffon, and the checked skirt was gathered in from the waist line, but open across the front, was a long tunic of navy blue chiffon, edged with a wide band of blue satin. This tunic gave the gown almost the effect of a long redingote of dark blue, and a checked skirt of a ribbon which ran around the base of the throat and hung down in long ends. The hat designed to wear with this gown, and shown with it, had a crown of checked silk, a brim of wired blue chiffon and a geranium red rose at one side.

(Copyright, 1915.)



PLEATED SKIRT WITH WHITE CLOTH MILITARY COAT.

SCIENCE FOR THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS

Until the science of housekeeping is taught generally to young women, or until housekeeping is no longer carried on by the individual family, the young housekeeper will meet with many puzzling questions in the course of her daily tasks.

In the days before scientific housekeeping was known the tasks before the young housekeeper, even the ignorant one, were not so perplexing. She could learn from others, and by the experience of her own household. She heard from one presumably authoritative source that a room is not necessarily properly aired when the windows are opened top and bottom. She heard also that even outdoor air may be decidedly impure. One authority advocated sleeping without pillows, almost without mattresses. Another declares all drapery insipid. She almost longs for the comfortable days when feather beds, carpets, kerosene lamps and heavy curtains were the rule.

As for the food she purposes furnishing her family, it is probably all wrong, according to modern standards. From books, perhaps from a course of lectures, she learns that rice is starch; that the white egg in a meringue is not a dairy accessory to a dessert, but instead such a percentage of the daily bodily requirement of protein; that the balance of tomatoes, lettuce, and other salad vegetables should be served simply to add another course to dinner and diversify the menu, but to furnish acid and mineral matters to the system, and that the butter on the bread and the oil in the French dressing and the cream whipped on the top of the bouillon cups all have their part in making up the daily requirement of fat.

The only thing for the puzzled young housekeeper who wishes to understand the science of housekeeping is to study—there are many good books on the subjects interesting her—and to do the science in a way that makes it a family care for healthy and happy.

Warning to Users of Hair Removers

Don't Experiment With So-Called Superfluous Hair Removers.

If you use a simple toilet preparation and it proves to be worthless you only lose money. It is a very serious matter, however, when you use a doubtful hair remover, because it will either result in permanent disfigurement or cost you many dollars and take months, or possibly years, to gain control of the growth. After it has been stimulated by the use of such preparations, it is a waste of time to use pastes and rub-on preparations, which merely remove hair from the surface, as well as on the skin. Nothing but De Miraculo, the original liquid depilatory, can accomplish this result.

Imitations of De Miraculo are as worthless as pastes and rub-on preparations, because they lack certain ingredients that De Miraculo alone contains, which give it the power to rob hair of its vitality. Remember, De Miraculo is the only depilatory that is a waste of time to use. In each package, which entitles you to your money if it fails, you will find the original liquid hair remover. Others are worthless imitations. De Miraculo is sold in three sizes, 50c, \$1.00 and \$2.00 bottles. The larger size is a waste of time to use. The truth about the treatment of superfluous hair mailed in plain sealed envelope on request. De Miraculo Chemical Company, Dept. E, Park Ave. and 129th St., New York—Advertisement.

FOR THE HOME NEEDLEWORKER.

BY HELEN HOWE.

A telephone screen is the latest device for concealing this instrument from view in the home. The screen is so simple in construction that it need not be purchased ready-made unless one has plenty of money or does not know how to use needle and thread. The foundation or framework is of heavy wire, in threefold effect, although the screen does not really fold. The wires are shaped merely to suggest folding; and this, of course, makes the screen stand firmly.

The filling may be anything to suit the fancy. One of the prettiest fillings shown is of thin India or China silk, shown upon the wires top and bottom. The decoration is a strip of gold



A TELEPHONE SCREEN.

lace backed with a color contrasting with that of the screen. This is caught around the lower edge, the border of the lace pointing upward. A similar

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BY LILLIAN E. YOUNG.

All patterns in checked materials are inordinately popular this season, both in suitings and dress fabrics. The preference is given to black-and-white and black-and-ecru effects, although other colors can be found. Large and small checks and crossbars are about equally favored in dress silks, but in suitings the smaller ones are considered more appropriate.

Through virtue of their novelty, the black-and-ecru effects are probably well and is sure to prove serviceable throughout the summer and fall. The high-collared yoke of the white organdie, which is set into the rounded neck of the blouse, is a pretty feature, with its front opening and flaring tulle, and the normal waist line and run through eyelets, encircling the base of the neck and tied at the back in a small bow.

The blouse is draped at either side to form three folds under the arms, then the lower edge is cut off an inch above the normal waist line and finished in front with a short strap buttoned across a scant line of gathers. Smaller skirts, the front of the blouse and the sleeve ends. The sleeves are in two pieces; the upper half extending to the elbow, is gathered into a gathered lower part that flares at the wrists and is edged with a cord finish. A glimpse of a small, circular cuff of organza is allowed, extending an inch below the sleeve end.

A silk muslin or china silk foundation skirt gives backing to the three-flounced skirt, mounted at the top to a hip yoke that is slightly draped about the waist. Each flounce is quite fully gathered and is finished with a cording that serves to hold out the lower edges.

The design is suitable for a variety of wash fabrics as well as taffeta and satins.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS HAVE SELDOM BEEN MORE POPULAR. more in demand than the clean-cut black-and-white; but they do not seem so pretty to me, since the others give the appearance of being rather soiled. However, this fault can be greatly helped by touching up the dress with some brilliant note of color—emerald green, coral, sapphire blue or royal purple.

A frock fashioned after that of today's sketch, in any of the modish checked silks, will make up very

well and is sure to prove serviceable throughout the summer and fall. The high-collared yoke of the white organdie, which is set into the rounded neck of the blouse, is a pretty feature, with its front opening and flaring tulle, and the normal waist line and run through eyelets, encircling the base of the neck and tied at the back in a small bow.

The blouse is draped at either side to form three folds under the arms, then the lower edge is cut off an inch above the normal waist line and finished in front with a short strap buttoned across a scant line of gathers. Smaller skirts, the front of the blouse and the sleeve ends. The sleeves are in two pieces; the upper half extending to the elbow, is gathered into a gathered lower part that flares at the wrists and is edged with a cord finish. A glimpse of a small, circular cuff of organza is allowed, extending an inch below the sleeve end.

A silk muslin or china silk foundation skirt gives backing to the three-flounced skirt, mounted at the top to a hip yoke that is slightly draped about the waist. Each flounce is quite fully gathered and is finished with a cording that serves to hold out the lower edges.

The design is suitable for a variety of wash fabrics as well as taffeta and satins.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS HAVE SELDOM BEEN MORE POPULAR. more in demand than the clean-cut black-and-white; but they do not seem so pretty to me, since the others give the appearance of being rather soiled. However, this fault can be greatly helped by touching up the dress with some brilliant note of color—emerald green, coral, sapphire blue or royal purple.

A frock fashioned after that of today's sketch, in any of the modish checked silks, will make up very

well and is sure to prove serviceable throughout the summer and fall. The high-collared yoke of the white organdie, which is set into the rounded neck of the blouse, is a pretty feature, with its front opening and flaring tulle, and the normal waist line and run through eyelets, encircling the base of the neck and tied at the back in a small bow.

but narrower band trims the top, the edge of the lace pointing downward. A soft olive-green silk for the screen and old pink under the lace make a very pleasing color combination. Any old bits of pretty fabric, however, may be utilized, because it is not necessary that all the panels be gathered. The center one could be of embroidery or tulle, and those at the sides of a plain cotton, shirred or laid in plain, this depending upon the kind of material employed. It goes without saying that sheer goods must be gathered.

Cretonne for the entire screen is not to be despised. It should be finished top and bottom—in fact all around, if one prefers—with a furniture gimp not more than one inch wide. If the room is furnished in cretonne, the same can be used with good effect for the screen. Bits of brocade or silk that contrast or harmonize make a beautiful screen. Should the scraps of these goods on hand be insufficient for a screen they can be used in constructing a very dainty sewing basket. To make such a basket:

Cut a foundation of cardboard in a long egg-shape, about eight and a half inches in length and four or five inches across its widest part. A strip of cardboard an inch or so in width is glued all around, and the basket covered inside and outside with the silk. Another short strip of cardboard is covered and set in the basket, dividing it into two compartments of equal size. One of these compartments is filled in completely with a plush-like material, forming a receptacle for a couple of spoons of thread and a thimble. The edge of the basket is finished with rosebud trimming or inch-wide lace can be laid all around, the edge of the lace placed upward. The handle of the basket is a strip of velvet ribbon, fitted with a loop, which holds a pair of small scissors.

This basket is a useful as well as a decorative addition to the guest room, and costs practically nothing more than the labor involved.

well and is sure to prove serviceable throughout the summer and fall. The high-collared yoke of the white organdie, which is set into the rounded neck of the blouse, is a pretty feature, with its front opening and flaring tulle, and the normal waist line and run through eyelets, encircling the base of the neck and tied at the back in a small bow.

The blouse is draped at either side to form three folds under the arms, then the lower edge is cut off an inch above the normal waist line and finished in front with a short strap buttoned across a scant line of gathers. Smaller skirts, the front of the blouse and the sleeve ends. The sleeves are in two pieces; the upper half extending to the elbow, is gathered into a gathered lower part that flares at the wrists and is edged with a cord finish. A glimpse of a small, circular cuff of organza is allowed, extending an inch below the sleeve end.

A silk muslin or china silk foundation skirt gives backing to the three-flounced skirt, mounted at the top to a hip yoke that is slightly draped about the waist. Each flounce is quite fully gathered and is finished with a cording that serves to hold out the lower edges.

The design is suitable for a variety of wash fabrics as well as taffeta and satins.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS HAVE SELDOM BEEN MORE POPULAR. more in demand than the clean-cut black-and-white; but they do not seem so pretty to me, since the others give the appearance of being rather soiled. However, this fault can be greatly helped by touching up the dress with some brilliant note of color—emerald green, coral, sapphire blue or royal purple.

A frock fashioned after that of today's sketch, in any of the modish checked silks, will make up very

well and is sure to prove serviceable throughout the summer and fall. The high-collared yoke of the white organdie, which is set into the rounded neck of the blouse, is a pretty feature, with its front opening and flaring tulle, and the normal waist line and run through eyelets, encircling the base of the neck and tied at the back in a small bow.

The blouse is draped at either side to form three folds under the arms, then the lower edge is cut off an inch above the normal waist line and finished in front with a short strap buttoned across a scant line of gathers. Smaller skirts, the front of the blouse and the sleeve ends. The sleeves are in two pieces; the upper half extending to the elbow, is gathered into a gathered lower part that flares at the wrists and is edged with a cord finish. A glimpse of a small, circular cuff of organza is allowed, extending an inch below the sleeve end.

A silk muslin or china silk foundation skirt gives backing to the three-flounced skirt, mounted at the top to a hip yoke that is slightly draped about the waist. Each flounce is quite fully gathered and is finished with a cording that serves to hold out the lower edges.

The design is suitable for a variety of wash fabrics as well as taffeta and satins.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS HAVE SELDOM BEEN MORE POPULAR. more in demand than the clean-cut black-and-white; but they do not seem so pretty to me, since the others give the appearance of being rather soiled. However, this fault can be greatly helped by touching up the dress with some brilliant note of color—emerald green, coral, sapphire blue or royal purple.

A frock fashioned after that of today's sketch, in any of the modish checked silks, will make up very

well and is sure to prove serviceable throughout the summer and fall. The high-collared yoke of the white organdie, which is set into the rounded neck of the blouse, is a pretty feature, with its front opening and flaring tulle, and the normal waist line and run through eyelets, encircling the base of the neck and tied at the back in a small bow.

well and is sure to prove serviceable throughout the summer and fall. The high-collared yoke of the white organdie, which is set into the rounded neck of the blouse, is a pretty feature, with its front opening and flaring tulle, and the normal waist line and run through eyelets, encircling the base of the neck and tied at the back in a small bow.

IN THE KITCHEN AND PANTRY

Raspberries.

Black or red raspberries are nice canned. Use about one-third pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, or less if you do not wish them very sweet. Place the sugar with a little water in a preserving kettle, and when boiling add the raspberries and cook for about five minutes after they have come to a boil. Fill clean cans until overflowing, then seal up airtight.

Red Raspberries and Currants.

Red raspberries make fine jelly, and are especially nice combined with currants in jelly and preserves. When combining for jamming, use half and half of each kind of fruit. In making jelly, use one-half cup of sugar and two-thirds red raspberries and one-third currants. In making jam, use one-half cup of sugar and one-third red raspberries and one-third currants. In making the jelly use one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit.

Raspberries With Rice.

One of the simplest ways in which raspberries may be combined with inexpensive materials is to use them with rice. Cook the rice in milk, pack it into a jelly mold and let it stiffen. Turn it out upon a glass plate and surround it with a raspberry sauce. To make this boil a cup of water and a half a cup of sugar for five minutes and pour the syrup over a pint of berries; allow to stand for an hour before using. A dash of salt and lemon juice is an addition. Plain baked custard with raspberry sauce and berries are delicious. Spanish cream is at its best when combined with fresh berries; raspberries in lemon juice are unusual, and the old-fashioned whip of our great-grandmothers finds a ready welcome.

Pineapple Jelly.

Pare and dice four fresh, sweet pineapples, add one pint of clear water and let stand slowly to boiling point; let stand at boiling point and gently simmer for half an hour, then cool slightly and strain. To each pint of the juice add three-quarters of a cup of sugar, boil twenty minutes, skimming carefully, then turn into jelly glasses. This is good for a salad jelly, or with custard, as well as in cake or sandwich filling.

Pineapple Snowballs.

Line buttered cups with a layer of hot boiled rice. Place in the center shredded and sweetened pineapple. Cover with a layer of rice, and steam for forty minutes. Turn out and serve with grated pineapple.

Cherry Fritters.

A cup of pastry flour, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, two-thirds of a cup of water, two eggs; half a tablespoonful of melted butter, three cups of pitted cherries and a cup of sugar. Let the cherries stand thirty minutes with the sugar, then remove a cupful, drain and reserve the remainder for a sauce. Mix together the dry ingredients, add the egg yolk well beaten and the sugar, and mix with a spoon. Add the cherries and cherries, fold in the stiffly-beaten egg whites and drop by tablespoonfuls into fat hot enough to brown a bit of bread in one and one-half minutes. Drain on brown paper, dust with powdered sugar and serve while hot.

Cherry Roly Poly.

Two cups of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of milk and half a pound of pitted cherries. Mix the flour, salt and baking powder; rub into it finely the butter, and mix to a stiff paste with the milk. Roll out the pastry in an oblong shape to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Have the cherries stoned and well drained. Lay them over the surface of the paste and dredge a little flour lightly over. Brush around the edges with water and roll. It in a scalded and floured cloth and boil the pudding for one hour and a half. Then remove the cloth, place the pudding on a hot dish and serve.

with it the following sauce: Blend one tablespoonful of butter with one tablespoonful of cornstarch, then add three-quarters of a cup of cherry juice, a quarter of a cup of boiling water and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir and boil for five minutes.

Jellied Strawberries.

Take one ounce of gelatin, one-half pint of cold water, one quart of strawberries, one cup of powdered sugar, one-half pint of sweet cream. Soak the gelatin in cold water until soft. Then place on the back of the stove to dissolve. Press the berries through a sieve. Add the sugar and when the gelatin is clear and cold stir that in also. Whip the cream to a froth and add the gelatin and berries. Line a mold with split lady fingers, pour in the mixture. Set on ice and serve when firm and ice cold.

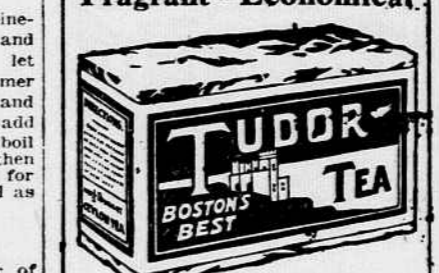
Strawberry Baskets.

Make a sponge cake. Here is a good recipe: Beat the yolks of three eggs till they are very light; add a small cup of sugar and very gradually half a cup of boiling water. Sift one teaspoonful of baking powder with one cup of flour and add this by degrees. Last of all mix in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in individual tins. When cold cut a piece from the center. It can be used on the table as preserved strawberries and put whipped cream all around them and cut strips of lemon peel to form handles.

A Clean Apron Every Day.

For the housekeeper who would like to save laundry bills on work aprons here is a suggestion: Get some lightweight white olefin cloth and cut out a big apron, coming down to the bottom of the dress and going over the shoulders, shaping it about the waist. Then sew up the seams and bind the edges with white tape. When the apron is washed, it can be scrubbed on the table and scrubbed with clean, warm soapuds.

Fragrant—Economical.



Sold in packages only. Ask your grocer today.

Alexander H. Bill & Co.

Boston, Mass.

Your Carpets will be Cleaned

—quickly, —thoroughly & —at lowest cost

—consistent with entire satisfaction, if Hinkel does the work. Largest modern plant in south.

22 Autos call—write or phone.

Phone M. 2025

Hinkel, 488 Maine Ave.

Age is Not the Cause of your hair falling out. It is the condition of your scalp.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic

will destroy the germ which is the cause of this trouble. 50 cents a bottle.

O'Donnell's Drug Stores.



FRESH AIR BAKING MEANS BETTER COOKING

"YES! I am doing all my baking in a NEW PERFECTION Oven on a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove this summer."

"It bakes bread so richly browned—such delicious biscuits—such light, fluffy cake."

The secret is the current of fresh hot air passing continually over and under the food—drying out the steam and preventing soggy, an exclusive advantage of the NEW PERFECTION Oven.

With a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove and a NEW PERFECTION Oven you can have a cool, clean kitchen all summer. No wood to cut; no coal to carry; no smoke or ashes.

The NEW PERFECTION is like a gas stove. It is ready day or night. Needs no priming. Made in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. Hardware dealers and general stores everywhere.

Use Aladdin Security Oil or Diamond White Oil to obtain the best results in oil Stoves, Heaters and Lamps.

NEW PERFECTION OIL LOOK STOVES.

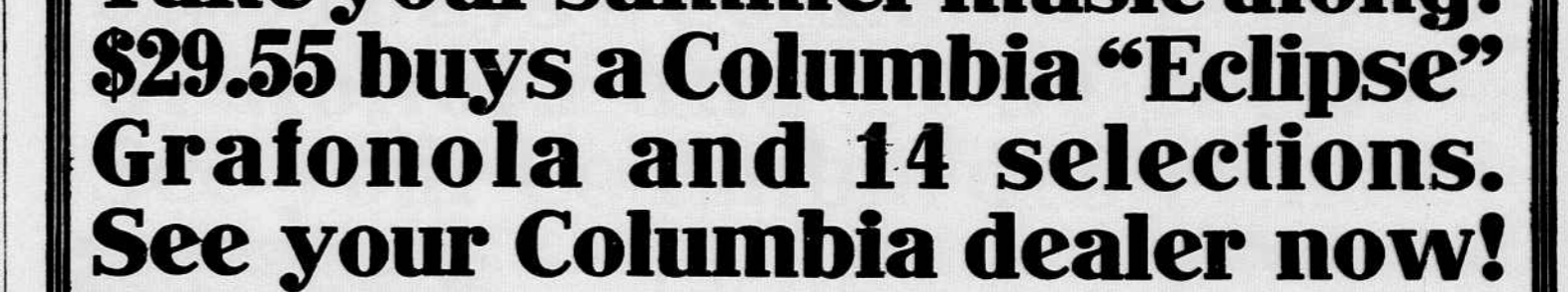
STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Washington, D. C. (New Jersey) Charlotte, N. C.

Norfolk, Va. (BALTIMORE) Charleston, W. Va.

Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

Take your summer music along! \$29.55 buys a Columbia "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections. See your Columbia dealer now!



HAVE REAL MUSIC this summer—and have it without the bother and expense of taking your big machine. For very little money—for only \$29.55—you can get the "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections. Dance music aplenty: enough to keep the feet moving in a dozen dances without repeating. Or you can divide your selections any way you want—song hits, bands, comedy, or any other kind.

Hear the "Eclipse" at your Columbia dealer's. The "Eclipse" by itself costs you \$25—with an assortment of 14 selections on 7 Columbia double-disc records, at the standard price of 65 cents (and which you choose yourself) it costs you only \$29.55.

Ask your Columbia Dealer NOW for latest Columbia Record Supplement and Big 428 Page Record Catalog

Buy Your Grafonola and Records the Easy Way

Payments arranged to suit you. Our easy ownership plan makes it possible.

WORTH'S 1110 G. N.W. Come and Hear a Demonstration.

Established 33 Years HELBIG BROS. 1742 Seventh St.

When Buying Records Call and Look Over Our Complete List Always Up to Date

Columbia Graphophone Co. 1210 G Street Northwest

Open Late Evenings M. PHILIPS 1233 7th St. N.W.

GEO. B. KENNEDY Successor to Sanders & Stayman 1306 G St. N.W. Full Line of Grafonolas and Records TELEPHONE MAIN 3725